The *New-Haven* Gazette, *and the* Connecticut *Magazine.*

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Non sibi sed toto genitos se credere Mundo.

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American Antiquities,

(No V.)

Extract from Miſcellaneous Papers found in the ſame Fort with the ANARCHIAD.

SONGS on love, conviviality, martial atchievements and imperial glory, are common to all nations. The compoſition of ſuch ſongs as tend to excite the feelings of patriotiſm, has been deemed an object of no ſmall importance. It has even been ſuppoſed that this ſpecies of poetry, accompanied with muſic calculated for and underſtood by the multitude, may have as much influence on their manners as the civil inſtitutions of legiſlation. Indeed a political writer of eminence has gone ſo far as to aſſert, that it did not matter ſo much who had the power of making laws, as who had that of making ſongs for a people.—The Britiſh ſeamen have ſung themſelves into a belief that their naval proweſs is invincible. And this belief has contributed not a little to eſtabliſh their empire on the main. If Americans could be taught to revere themſelves, if they could be made to realize their conſequence in the ſcale of exiſtence, ſo far from being deſperate in their ſituation, the inhabitants of ſuch a country, under ſuch circumſtances for happineſs, might be conſidered as the peculiar favorites of Heaven, and actors on the moſt conſpicuous theatre that ever was allotted to mankind. Such is the fact. And ſo the GENIUS of America is repreſented to have ſung, in myſtical numbers, at the moment when the New World was diſcovered. The Society of Critics and Antiquarians are pleaſed to find that this Ode is preſerved entire. They make no doubt that the wildneſs and grandeur of ſcenery, the ſublimity of conception, the beauty of imagery, the boldneſs of tranſition, the melody of verſification, and the predictive ſolemnity of diction which give ſufficient demonſtration of its originality, will recommend it to the *amateurs* of poetry and muſic. Should the *taſte* of their countrymen in general be unconcerned, as they flatter themſelves it is, they expect this ſong will be introduced into moſt of the polite circles in the United States. The literati have often lamented that America could boaſt of but few original ſongs worthy its imperial dignity. It is expected, if the ſucceſs of the following ſhould be in proportion to its merits, other compoſitions of a ſimilar nature may yet be diſcovered. In the mean time, until the public mind ſhall be known, no farther gratification of the ſame kind will be offered.

" The GENIUS of AMERICA.
" A SONG, to the Tune of
" *The watry God great Neptune lay,*
In dalliance ſoft and amorous play,
On Amphytrite's breaſt, &c. &c.

I.

" WHERE Spirits dwell and ſhadowy forms,
On Andes' cliffs mid black'ning ſtorms,
With livid light'nings curl'd:
The awful Genius of our clime,
In thunder raiſ'd his voice ſublime,
And hush'd the liſt'ning world.

II.

" In lonely waves and waſtes of earth,
A mighty empire claims its birth,
And Heav'n aſſerts the claim;
The ſails that hang in yon dim ſky,
Proclaim the promiſ'd æra nigh,
Which wakes a world to fame.

III.

" Hail ye firſt bounding ſhips that roam
Blue-tumbling billows topp'd with foam,
That keel nee'r plough'd before!
Here Suns perform their uſeleſs round,
Here rove the naked tribes embrown'd
Who feed on living gore.

IV.

" To midnight orgies, off'rings dire,
The human ſacrifice in fire,
A heavenly light ſucceeds:
But, lo! what horrors intervene,
The toils ſevere, the carnag'd ſcene,
Anſt more than mortal deeds!

V.

" Ye *FATHERS*, ſpread your fame afar!
'Tis yours to ſtill the ſounds of war,
And bid the ſlaughter ceaſe,
The peopling hamlets wide extend,
The harveſts ſpring, the ſpires aſcend,
Mid grateful ſongs of peace!

VI.

" Shall ſteed to ſteed, and man to man,
With Diſcord thund'ring in the van,
Again deſtroy the bliſs?——
Enough my myſtic words reveal,
The reſt the ſhades of night conceal,
In fate's profound abyſs."

The following came to hand at ſo early a period, that it cannot be ſuppoſed to have reference to SPECTATOR, publiſhed in our laſt.-

TO THE PUBLIC.

MANKIND in all ages have been influenced by two grand and important objects; preſervation and private happineſs; and connected with theſe, the glory and felicity of the ſociety or nation to which they reſpectively belonged. Theſe objects they have ever conſidered as intimately blended, and reciprocally dependent: The idea that union is the aſſurance of private ſecurity, has induced them not only to unite, but to feel a moſt ſenſible intereſt and concern in the ſafety of the ſtate, its dignity, its capacity and power. It is a *general* principle that this concern, this attachment to one's country, reſults from an ardent and active deſire of private ſafety and happineſs: If this be not true, Patriotiſm is an inexplicable affection, founded on no human principles, and embracing a viſionary and fantaſtical object. This diſpoſition is in ſome reſpects, ſimilar to the ſympathy a man feels with each individual of his ſpecies: They both ariſe originally from our wants and neceſſities, and from the various habits of aſſociation, which thoſe neceſſities create. In particular inſtances however, the actions of men form a plauſible exception to the principle, or at leaſt, a ſeeming check to its operation: Thus private intereſts are ſacrificed to the public good: Thus heroes for the ſafety and glory of their country, have fought the ſcenes of danger and death. But however love of country may be founded, it is certainly coeval with the being of ſociety, and collateral to the firſt principles of our nature. This attachment has made law-givers and civil rulers, as well as heroes; and while the latter have been employed in guarding or extending the limits of empire, the former have aſcertained and ſecured, by

civil inſtitutions, the rights of men; have taught them the advantages of internal peace, and formed community into a regular and harmonious ſyſtem. The ſpirit of patriotiſm and ſympathy with the public extends alſo into the moſt private walks of life, and men in the ſhades of retirement become politicians, contrive theories of government, diſpute, deſcant, criticiſe and correct the errors of public meaſures, and by inveſtigation and exerciſe acquire thoſe principles and talents, which are to receive their finiſhing force and perfection in the ſchool of experience. Theſe reflections bring my own country moſt conſpicuouſly into view.

In America, this noble and uſeful ſpirit appears, and acts with peculiar vigour: A concern for the public welfare is not confined to the few, who are appointed its proper guardians; it pervades all ranks of people; it influences the views and the wiſhes of multitudes, and burns in every honeſt boſom: it is the ſame ſpirit which in another form, arreſted the ſtride of tyranny, and raiſed on the ruins of uſurped power, the beautiful fabric of freedom. To this ſpirit CATO aſks leave to addreſs himſelf.

The United States in the foundation of their empire ſeem to have been favoured with the peculiar ſmiles of heaven: the hand of nature has bleſſed them with the grand local advantages, which enſure unbounded wealth from commerce; a vaſt variety and extent of fertile ſoil, and a moſt healthful climate.

In no nation on earth are the ſacred rights of men equally aſcertained and underſtood: in none is the influence of civil and religious bigotry ſo effectually repreſſed: in none do the laws poſſeſs equal mildneſs, ſimplicity and perfection.

In America, Nature in every view, wears her faireſt aſpect: the ſolid and manly arts are taught and practiced, and ſcience beams her brighteſt effulgence: the conſtitutions of the ſtates are the faireſt models of democratical perfection ever reduced to practice: Our people poſſeſs a happy genius, a perſevering induſtry, and to crown all, an ardent and inextinguiſhable ſpirit of liberty.——Theſe are our advantages, and the world will be ready to acknowledge them.

But the advantages with which Nature bleſſes an infant empire, do by no means conſtitute the ſum of its happineſs; They are the inſtruments of greatneſs, and the earneſt of future felicity: they form the baſis of the glorious edifice. To reſt then, coolly ſatisfied with our preſent ſituation, would be treaſon againſt our own honour and the well-being of poſterity: In a people ſo enlightened as ours, advantages ſhould ſeem to call forcibly for improvement, and to inſpire a generous ambition.

Theſe remarks ariſe from an apprehenſion I feel, that the noble ſpirit which influenced my fellow-citizens begins in ſome meaſure to be prevented in its efficacy, by an oppoſite temper of ſelf-ſatisfaction and ſupineneſs: that they imagine our deliverance from Britain has given the laſt perfection to our liberties; and that an honourable peace has compleated our domeſtic welfare: They appear to view national happineſs and reſpectability as diſtinct objects: Nothing however can be more true than that they are inſeparably united. The felicity of a nation depends, in a moſt eminent degree, on its own ſtrength, and the power of protecting itſelf. Can a ſingle hiſtorical example be produced of a happy people under an impotent government?

Have not ſuch governments ever been attended with the terrors of external invaſion, or the deeper diſtreſſes of inteſtine commotions? Can the catalogue of human miſeries which blackened the eſcutcheon of Nero, be compared to the more poignant calamities that reproached the inglorious reigns of Arcadius and Honorius? Or can the oppreſſions even of an Engliſh Eaſt-India ſettlement, more embitter the cup of human fate, than the various violences which diſtract the government of Poland?

We err, when in this ſubject we meaſure the principles of public by thoſe of private happineſs: In a well regulated ſociety each individual is protected by his friends, and by the laws of his country; Perſonal ſtrength is rarely neceſſary for his ſafety, when the laws have energy and execution. The tendency of good laws is to place the weak, in every perſonal concern, on an equality with the ſtrong: the individual therefore may be happy, though poſſeſſed of neither capacity nor power.

But very different is the ſituation of a ſtate: the leagues it forms with its neighbours, are but precarious, temporary truces in the conflict of nations; the bonds of defenſive amity endure only while both have equal benefits to confer, and are but the expreſſions of their mutual wants. A weak nation therefore, having no ſupport to beſtow, cannot itſelf be ſupported. Thus every ſtate muſt rely upon its own arm for its ſecurity, and its own ſword muſt repel the aſſaults of its enemies.

A nation ſtands alone, as an individual in the ſtate of nature; and every other is naturally its hoſtile rival; for ſocieties have not even the ſympathy of men to moderate their animoſities. If a ſtate poſſeſs not the power of defending itſelf, it muſt expire under the ſword of its foes, or ſink into ſubmiſſion, both which are equally the extinction of its felicity.

If we look into the hiſtory of Europe, we ſhall ſee that the ſmall ſtates have ever ſuffered the oppreſſions of the great, and have uniformly been conquered, except where their ſtrength and ability ſupply'd the deficiences of a circumſcribed dominion.

The queſtion is an important one, and merits an anxious attention; for its determination will involve another, moſt immediately momentous: Whether the United States ſhall be a reſpectable and powerful nation or not——Surely every honeſt man will inſtantly decide this in the very triumph of virtue: Yet this is but the application of former principles, and the bringing them home to our own boſoms. The real ſituation of America conſidered upon liberal principles, and in her relation to other powers, diſplays a melancholy ſpectacle; The advantages which have been enumerated are unoperative, ſince we refuſe to enjoy or direct them to their true and capital purpoſes. The people expand not their views to comprehend the principles of a federal republic. They ſeem to be influenced by partial and incomplete notions of civil and political liberty, and to conſider a delegation of power to their governing body, as ſo much loſt to themſelves.

Nothing can exceed the injuſtice of this opinion: its prevalence creates a diſtemper in the ſtate, and it is the duty of every man, who has a regard for his country, to uſe all his efforts, and exert every talent, to remove the infection,

A jealous concern for our liberties is exceedingly laudable; it has defended the rights of men, in all ages, from encroachment: But certainly there is a point in human affairs, at which, exceſſive virtues begin to aſſimilate and blend with their kindred vices. The ſpirit of liberty, when carried beyond this point, defeats its own glorious purpoſes; and mankind embrace the vain phantom, while the invaluable reality eludes their graſp——This is true of virtue when founded on juſt principles; It is not, however, the exceſs of a well founded ſpirit, which conſtitutes *our* fault; but notions originally erroneous.

One would think that the few examples in hiſtory, of a people ſuffering from the authority of the governing body, ſhould itſelf form a preſumption in favour of delegated power.——Republics have moſtly been ruined by civil diſſentions, generally originating from popular folly, and ſubſerving the ambitious deſigns of ſingle tyrants.—Rome did not loſe her liberties by the exertions of ſenatorial power, and Athens received her deepeſt and moſt fatal wound from the caprice and frenzy of her people.—But no ſtate can bear an exact compariſon with our own; and therefore the aid of example is the leſs neceſſary. In the United States ſo perfectly democratical are the principles, on which government is founded; that the firſt ſtep of uſurpation would meet with an unſurmountable barrier, in the very nature of the conſtitution: The principles of po-

litical liberty are so fully established and known, that scarcely a possibility of danger can exist.

The eye of common observation would detect despotism. The head of the union in America, is also subjected to the close and constant inspection of those who, in the several states, are the immediate guardians of the people's safety: The manner of electing the members of congress, and the uncertain tenure of their office render the strictest integrity and virtue requisite, to ensure them its enjoyment even during the term limited by the confederation.

What are our expectations; and on what object do we place our hopes? Is our liberty, our safety, our glory dependent on the Union? Let us then give it efficacy. And let us grant those powers to congress, which are necessary, not only to its strength and beauty but to its existence.

It is a truth, which stares incredulity in the face, that the authority of congress is not adequate to the smallest private or public defence.

Will the enemy of our union presume to talk of liberty, while from our imbecility, his person and his property are liable, each instant, to be made the booty of a corsair, or his life subjected, unrevenged, to the ferocity of a savage? Does he not burn with the conscious truth of absurdity?

This is a crisis my countrymen, which calls for every exertion. Our happiness and glory depend on our present conduct; and posterity is to receive the colour of its fate, from the important issue of this day.

If there be any love of real liberty, if there be any patriotism, if there be any justice, if there be any virtue, think on these things.

CATO.

NAVIGATION.

[The following extract from the introduction to Mr. Hoyle's History of the Voyages and Discoveries made in the North, exhibits so excellent an idea of the noble art of Navigation, and at the same time furnishes us with so many curious particulars, that it cannot but prove acceptable to our readers.

OF all the arts and professions which have at any time attracted my notice none has ever appeared more astonishing and marvellous than that of navigation, in the state in which it is at present; an art which doubtless affords one of the most certain and irrefragable proofs of the amazing powers of the human understanding. This cannot be made more evident than when taking a retrospective view of the tottering, inartificial craft, to which navigation owes its origin, we compare it with a noble and majestic edifice containing a thousand men together with their provisions, drink, furniture, wearing apparel, and other necessaries for many months, besides one hundred pieces of heavy ordnance; and bearing all this vast apparatus safely and as it were on the wings of the wind, across immense seas to the most distant shores. The following example may serve to delineate at full length, as it were, the idea above alluded to. But first I must premise, that a huge, unwieldy log of wood, with the greatest difficulty, and in the most uncouth manner, hollowed out on the inside, and somewhat pointed at both ends, and in this guise set on a river, for the purpose of transporting two or three persons, belonging to one and the same family, across a piece of water a few feet deep, by the assistance of a pole pushed against the ground, cannot with any propriety be considered as the image of navigation in its first and earliest state: for it seems evident to me, that people in the beginning took three or four trunks of trees, and fastened them together, and then, by means of this kind of raft, got across such waters as were too deep for them to ford over, and across which they could not well swim with their children and various kinds of goods which they might wish to preserve from being wet. The canoe however is a specimen of the art in a more advanced state, as this kind of craft is capable of having direction given to it, and even of so capital an improvement as that of having a sail added to it. For which reason I chose this vehicle for a standard, in preference to a mere raft, to which, imperfect as it is, it is so much superior. Let us then compare this with a large majestic floating edifice, the result of the ingenuity and united labour of many hundreds of hands, and composed of a great number of well proportioned pieces, nicely fastened together by means of iron nails and bolts, and rendered so tight, with tow and pitch, that no water can penetrate into it. Now in order to give motion and direction to this enormous machine, some astonishingly lofty pieces of timber have been fixed upright in it, and so many moveable cross-pieces have been added to it, together with such a variety of pieces of the strongest linen cloth, for the purpose of catching the wind and of receiving its impulse and propelling power, that the number amounts to upwards of thirty. For changing the direction of these yards and sails, according to particular circumstances, it has also been requisite to add a vast quantity of cordage and tackling, and, nevertheless, even all this would not be sufficient for the perfection and government of a vessel, if there was not fastened to the hinder part of it, by means of hinges and hooks, a moveable piece of wood, very small indeed in proportion to the whole machine; but the least inclination of which to either side, is sufficient to give immediately a different direction to this enormous large mass, and that even in a storm, so that two men may direct and govern this floating island with the same, or rather greater ease than a single man can do at a boat. But if, besides we consider that, in a vessel like this, not a single piece is put at random, but that every part of it has its determinate proportion, and is fixed precisely in that place which is most advantageous for it; that through every part of it, there is distributed an astonishing quantity of slays and pullies, for the purpose of diminishing the friction, and accelerating the motion of these parts; that even the bellying and vaulted part of the fabrick, together with its sharp termination underneath, are proportioned according to the nicest calculations and the most accurately determined rules; that the length and the thickness of the masts, the size of the booms and yards, the length, width and strength of the sails and tackling are all in due proportion to one another, according to certain rules founded upon the principles of motion: when we consider all this, I say, our admiration increases more and more at this great master-piece of human power and understanding. Still, however, there are wanting a few traits to compleat this description. A man in health consumes in the space of twenty-four hours about eight pounds of victuals and drink; consequently 800lb of provisions per day are required in such a ship. Now let us suppose her to be fitted out for three months only and we shall find she must be laden with 720,000lb of provisions. A large 42 pounder weighs about 6100lb. if made of brass, and about 5500lb. if iron; and generally there are 28 or 30 of these on board a ship of 100 guns, the weight of which, exclusive of that of their carriages, amounts to 163,000lb. On the second deck there are thirty 24 pounders, each of which weigh about 5500lb. and therefore, al, together, 155000lb, and the weight of the 26 or 28 twelve pounders on the lower deck amounts to about 75,400lb. that of the 14 six pounders on the upper deck, to about 26,000lb. and besides that, even on the round tops there are three-pounders and swivels. Now, if to this we add, that a complete charge of a 42 pounder weighs

about 64lb. and that at leaſt upwards of 100 charges are required for each gun, we ſhall find this to amount to nearly the ſame weight as the guns themſelves. In addition to this we muſt reflect, that every ſhip muſt have, by way of providing againſt exegencies, at leaſt another ſet of ſails, cables, cordage and tackling, which altogether amount to a conſiderable weight. The ſtores likewiſe, conſiſting of planks, pitch and tow; the cheſts belonging to the officers and ſailors; the ſurgeons ſtores, and other articles neceſſary on a long voyage, as alſo ſmall arms, bayonets, ſwords and piſtols, are no inconſiderable load, to which we muſt finally add the weight of the crew, which is not very trifling, ſo that one of theſe large ſhips carries at leaſt 2162 tons burthen, or 4,324,000lb. and at the ſame time is ſteered and governed with as much eaſe as the ſmalleſt boat,

Now, theſe conſiderations alone are ſufficient to excite the moſt ſerious reflections in a contemplative mind; and yet. if ſuch a ſhip ſailed along the coaſt only, and never loſt ſight of the ſhore, as the navigators of old uſed to do, we might be tempted to look upon navigation as an eaſy and trifling buſineſs. But the finding the ſtraighteſt and ſhorteſt way over an ocean of more than 60 or 80 degrees in longitude, and 30 or 40 in latitude; or acroſs a tract from 4000 to 6000 miles in extent, by day or by night in fair weather or in foul, as well when the ſky is overcaſt, as when it is clear, and often with no other guide but the compaſs (which does not even point direct to the north in all places) and the being able to determine the true poſition of the ſhip at ſea by the heighth of the ſun, though it be enveloped in clouds, or to direct one's courſe by the moon and ſtars with ſuch exactneſs and preciſion, as not to make a miſtake of half a degree or thirty miles; this at leaſt ſhews the progreſs and great perfection of an art practiſed by a ſet of people whoſe underſtandings many conceited and ſupercilious land-men have but a mean opinion of, and whoſe plain and ſimple manners they frequently take the liberty to ridicule.

A violent ſtorm of wind will make us tremble with fear, even in a ſtrong well built houſe, and in the midſt of a populous city; yet we have ſeldom or never either ſeen or experienced the vaſt power of the enraged waves, when beat about by the winds, and daſhed againſt each other, till they ſeem transformed into froth and vapour, and the whole ſurface of the ocean preſents to the eye a confuſed ſcene of immenſe watry mountains, and botomleſs precipices; and yet on ſuch a ſea as this, the true ſeaman, provided he has but a good ſhip, rides with calm and unſhaken courage, and thinks himſelf as ſafe in the midſt of the ocean as in the beſt fortified caſtle.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

Barracks, Hartford Jan. 10, 1787.

COLONEL HUMPHREYS having eſtabliſhed the Head-Quarters of the Regiment at Hartford; and having made arrangements for Barracks, Fuel and Proviſions; deſires the Recruiting Officers to uſe their utmoſt exertions to obtain and forward immediately the full number of men to the *Rendezvous*.

In addition to the encouragements of pay and very liberal rations, the following articles of clothing will be allowed to each Soldier annually.

1 Coat.
1 Veſt.
2 Pairs Woolen Overalls.
2 Pairs Linen Ditto.
4 Pairs of Shoes.
4 Shirts.
1 Leather Stock.
1 Stock Claſp.
1 Hat or Cap.
1 Pair Shoe-Buckles.
4 Pairs of Socks.
1 Blanket.

The uniform of the Regiment will be blue ground, red facings and cuffs.—White veſts and overalls.

The Non-commiſſioned Officers will be diſtinguiſhed by ſhoulder knots; and the cloathing of the Sergeants will be of a better quality than that of the Privates.

Permiſſion will be given to ſuch Non-commiſſioned Officers and Soldiers of the former Continental army, as appear by their diſcharges to have been entitled to honorable diſtinctions for three or ſix years, faithful ſervices, to reſume the ſame *badge of merit* they formerly wore. Every occaſion ſhall be taken to notice and reward extraordinary merit.

Regimental Colours and uniform Drums are expected before the regiment takes the field.

Uniformity of appearance will be ſtudiouſly attended to, in the minuteſt articles, from the firſt formation of the corps. The men are to wear their *hair plaited and faſtened up behind under their hats*.

As the term of enliſtment is only for three years, unleſs ſooner diſcharged; as the weſtern country in which the corps is expected to operate, will afford a fine opportunity to young men for locating excellent farms, at a moderate expence; and as more than ſeventy Recruits have already arrived; the Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant (in conformity to the recruiting inſtructions he has iſſued) earneſtly impreſſes upon the Officers the inexpediency of accepting any but the beſt of Recruits—He wiſhes no foreigners to be enliſted except thoſe who can be perfectly well recommended—He, however, ſuggeſts to the Recruiting Officers the propriety of advertiſing in the News Papers moſt contiguous to their quarters, the places and times at which they will attend to receive recruits: in order to give an oppertunity of enliſting to ſuch likely, able-bodied Volunteers, as may be diſpoſed to ſerve their country—before the quota of this ſtate ſhall be compleated; which it is expected will be the caſe in ſix weeks from the preſent time.

N. B. Col. Humphreys requeſts that the ſeveral Printers of News-Papers in this ſtate will be pleaſed to inſertin their Papers, the preceding Orders.

CITY COFFEEHOUSE, and INTELIGENCE-OFFICE.

THOMAS ALLEN, returns his reſpectful compliments and hearty thanks to all gentlemen owners, and maſters of veſſels, ſailing in and out of this port, for their kind intelligence from different quarters; being highly ſenſible of their favours the year paſt, and hopes for their continuance the year enſuing.

By the ties of gratitude, he looks on himſelf under the greateſt obligations to thoſe gentleman, and as a new year's gift to the public, you have here inſerted, gratis, the number of ſhipping from this port, and chiefly belonging to this diſtrict, employ'd in the European and Weſt-India trade, viz.

3 Ships. 1 Snow, 68 Brigantines, 32 Schooners, 62 Sloops:

Beſides a great number of Sloops and Schooners employed as packets from hence to Rhode-Iſland, Boſton, N. York, Philadelphia, Virginia, North and South Carolina, not included.

N. B. Export of Horſes and cattle from January 10th, 1786, to January 10th, 1787:

Total, 6671.
Laſt year, 8094.

Number leſſened the preſent year, 1423, occaſioned by there being a great number of Brigs Schooners and Sloops ſhut up in Connecticut River by the ice, which were loading, and deſtined for the Weſt Indies.

Gentlemen, may we long live and perſevere in well doing, and Navigation flouriſh.

And alſo, let live

Your moſt obedient,
and devoted humble ſervant
T. ALLEN

New-London, Jan. 10th. 1787.

A MORAL TALE.

SOME time since, a venerable old man, who had passed all the offices, in one of the chief towns in Holland, with honour and reputation, and had gained great riches without reproach, had some thoughts of retiring for the rest of his days to his country seat. In order to take leave of his friends and acquaintance in a handsome manner, he invited the young and old of both sexes, those of the best fashion in the place, to an entertainment at his own house. They met together with great expectations, but to their no small surprise, saw a long oak table, hardly covered with a scanty blue cloth, on which were alternately placed platters of butter-milk, sour curd, pickled herrings and cheese. The rest of the cheer was made up with butter and rye-bread, and cans of small beer were at hand, for those who had a mind to drink; trenchers served instead of plates, and not a single servant attended. The company secretly curs'd the old man's humour, but in regard to his great age, and still greater merits, they bridled their resentment, and seemed content with their homely fare. The old gentleman seeing the joke take, was unwilling to carry it too far; and at a signal given, two clean boorish maids, in their country garb, shifted the table, and brought in the second course. The blue cloth was changed for white linen, the trenchers for pewter, the rye-bread for household brown, the small into strong beer, and the mean food into good salted beef and boiled fish. The guests grew better pleased, and the master of the feast more pressing in his invitations. After he had given them time to taste of the second course, a third was served up by a maitre d' hotel in form, followed by half a dozen powdered lacquies in gaudy liveries; the most beautiful flowered damask was spread upon a sumptuous mahogany table, the richest plate and most curious china adorned the side board; while a profusion of soups, olios, tame and wild fowl, fricassees, ragouts, in a word, all that the art of a modern French cook could produce, ranged in a well-disposed, judicious order, seemed to court the taste and renew the appetite of the whole company; to this were added strong bodied chateau Margen, generous Burgundy, sparkling Champaign, in short a choice of the best wines commerce can procure to a trading country; and that nothing might be wanting that could please the senses, as soon as a sumptuous desert was brought in, a melodious concert of an agreeable variety of instruments was heard in the next room; healths went round, mirth increased, and the old man seeing nothing but the departure of him and of the gravest of the company was waited for to give a loose to joy and pleasure, rose up and made the following speech:

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I heartily thank you for this favour; it is time for one of my age to withdraw; but I hope those who are disposed for dancing will accept of a ball which I have ordered to be prepared for them. Before the fiddles strike up, give me leave to make a short reflection on the entertainment, which otherwise would appear whimsical and the effect of humour. It will serve to give you an idea of our commonwealth.—By living in that penurious manner exhibited in the first course, our ancestors raised their infant state, acquired liberty, wealth and power. These were preserved by our fathers, who lived in that handsome, but plain way you have seen in the second course; But if an old man may be permitted before he leaves you whom he dearly loves, to speak his thoughts freely, I am indeed afraid that that extravagant plenty you have observed in the last course, will, if we go on, deprive us of those advantages which our ancestors have earned by the sweat of their brows, and which our fathers, by their industry and good management have transmitted to us.

Young people, I advise you to be merry this evening, but o think seriously to-morrow of what I have been telling you to day. Good night.

POLITICAL PROBLEMS.

[From the NEWHAMPSHIRE PACKET.]

1st. Whether the States that withhold the necessary powers which Congress must be invested with, or their natural capacity cease, do not act in a certain ratio of opposition to what ought to be national law and government; as the Shays and Shattucks of the Massaceusetts have done to the government of that Commonwealth?

2d. If the above proposition is found true in the affirmative—what are the measures necessary to be taken to remove the mischiefs already felt, and prevent the evils which must ensue?

3d. If Congress were invested with the sovereignty of the continent, would it be so likely, that states or districts, in the union, would have so many petty feuds, as now, and hereafter, are likely to exist?

4th. If a family of distinction should have, by the common events of matrimony, heir, which, by the profusion of nature, had thirteen heads on one body—would not the family and all the well-effected neighbonrs wish, that to prevent an everlasting jumble it had but one?

5th. Would not the most skillful surgeon advise, to get rid of the supernumerary heads; especially when the excision would administer to the health, strength and growth of the child?

6th. Would not all, who advised to the continuance of so many sovereignties on one trunk, be deemed inimical to the well being of the family?

7th. Whether foreign policy would not(if they cosulted their interest) construct just such a government for America, as now exists—or wherern would be the difference——?

American Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.

Extracts from the proceedings of the General Assembly

---WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27, P. M.

The militia bill was read a second time, and considered by paragraphs. This bill, on account of its extreme length, took up four hours in considering.

It was ordered to be transcribed, and in the mean time printed for public consideration.---By this law the militia will be divided into the general militia and select militia,

The general militia is to consist of all citizens between 18 and 23 years of age, and are to turn out one day in each year: they are also to pay a sum of shillings, as a contribution to the militia founds into which are to go all forfeitures, which are to be applied solely to the use of the militia. Every per-

ſon is entitled to an appeal, if he thinks himſelf agrieved.

The ſelect militia is to counſt of

A legion, containing 2048 rank and file.

A battallion of chaſſeurs of 256 rank and file.

A diviſion of artillery 128 rank and file.

This corps is to be compoſed of volunteers, ſhould enough offer, if not, the deficiency is to be made up in other diſtricts, or by lot.

They are to be enrolled, one third part for four years, one third for three years, and one third for two years, and none are to ſerve afterwards: they are alſo to be of good character, and from 18 to 25 years of age--one third of whom going out each year, will make room for the riſing youth of Penſylvania---and the others going into the general militia, will be diſciplined ſoldiers, and of great advantage to that corps.

Theſe troops are to be aſſembled once in every year, at the field of Mars, or camp, and to continue 30 days excluſive of Sundays, ten of which to be employed in excerciſing in detail, 10 others in marching and evolutions, 7 other days in grand manœuvres, and the remaining 3 days in reviews. During this time they are to receive pay and ſubſiſtance.

This corps is intended as a militia ſchool, from which the ſtate may at all times be furniſhed with a well inſtituted militia, and always be prepared for defence.

The preſent volunteer companies which are formed are taken in as part of this eſtabliſhment.

On Saturday laſt the General Aſſembly of this ſtate paſſed a law authoriſing and appointing the honourable Thomas Mifflin, Robert Morris, George Clymer, Jared Ingerſoll, Thomas Fitzſimons, James Wilſon, and Governeur Morris, eſquires, delegates to meet in convention thoſe from other States, for the purpoſe of concerting foederal meaſures.

HARTFORD, January 15.

What news from the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, is the queſtion. TO BE, ſeems NOW their determination.

General Lincoln, at the head of a large army, is under marching orders, to ſupport the dignity of that ſtate, and the regular adminiſtration of juſtice.

General Shepherd was, on Saturday morning laſt, at Springfield, preparing the barracks for the reception of Gen. Lincoln's army.

On the determinations of the Supreme Executive, of the State of Maſſachuſetts, being known, a plan was ſet on foot, in the town of Boſton, for raiſing money, by voluntary ſubſcription, for defraying the immediate expences ariſing in the execution of thoſe determinations; and we are told, the amount of the ſums, already, greatly exceed the expectations of the moſt ſanguine; and it is ſuppoſed will, in a few days be found adequate to the laudable object in view.

Gen. SHAYS was on Saturday evening laſt at Weſt-Springfield. We are told that he dreads the 2d of January, more than Charles did the 30th. He keeps a ſtrong guard about him, and dare not ſleep in his own houſe.

NEW-YORK *Jan.* 17. In the Senate Chamber on the 13th inſtant, the Governor addreſſed the legiſlature as follows:

Gentlemen,

As you are now aſſembled in purſuance of the law for fixing the ſtated meetings of the legiſlature, the annual appointments to be made by the Senate and aſſembly, will of courſe be your firſt buſineſs.

Gentlemen, of the different important matters which will at this time call for your conſideration, the requiſition of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, contained in their act of the 2d of Auguſt laſt, for the ſervices of that year, merits your earlieſt and moſt ſerious attention. Perſuaded that your diſpoſitions are truly foederal, arguments would be unneceſſary to inſtance a ſpeedy and effectual compliance with a meaſure ſo eſſential to the ſupport of our national honour and credit. It is ſufficient to obſerve, in the words of the requiſition, that "it is made in virtue of the powers of the confederation, and is obligatory on the ſtates as ſuch." The acts of the 20th and 21ſt of October for augmenting the troops in the ſervice of the United States, with an additional requiſition for their pay and ſupport, alſo claim your early notice.

It will appear by the papers of the treaſury board, accompanying theſe acts, that there are ſome arrears ſtated as due on former requiſions, for the diſcharge ofwhcih it is equally the duty of the ſtate to provide.

The reſolution of the United States in congreſs aſſembled of the 11th and 23d of Auguſt laſt, expreſſing the ſenſe of our act of laſt ſeſſion for granting to them an impoſt, and requeſting on that occaſion an immediate call of the legiſlature, will again preſent to your view the revenue ſyſtem recommended by that honorable body on the 18th of April 1783. I ſhall forbear making any remarks on a ſubject which hath been ſo repeatedly ſubmitted to the conſideration of the legiſlature, and muſt be well underſtood.

You will receive with theſe reſolutions, the correſpondence they produced, and I have only to add that a regard to our excellent conſtitution, and an anxiety to preſerve, unimpaired, the right of free deliberation on matters not ſtipulated in the confederation, reſtrained me from convening you at an earlier period.

Gentlemen, I have the pleaſure to inform you, that the law paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion of the legiſlature, veſting commiſſioners with diſcretionary power to determine the controverſy between this ſtate and the commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, otherwiſe than by a federal court, hath been carried into full effect; all interfering claims with reſpect to territory and juriſdiction being finally adjuſted. The mutual agreement and act of ſeſſion executed with the uſual ſolemnities by the commiſſioners of both ſtates, is now laid before you, and I have the fulleſt confidence that your commiſſioners in a miſſion equally difficult and important will meet with your entire approbation; and that adequate proviſion will be made for the ſervices and expences which have ariſen in laborious preparations for the trial as well as the final extinguiſhment of the conteſt.

I have alſo the ſatisfaction to lay before you a joint report and authenticated map of

the commiſſioners for running the line of juriſdiction between this ſtate and the commonwealth of Penſylvania, in which as great progreſs hath been made as the ſeaſon permitted. To the good underſtanding which ſubſiſted between the gentlemen to whom this truſt was committed by the reſpective ſtates, is in a great degree to be aſcribed the œconomy in point of expence with which you will find it to have been conducted.

While through the divine goodneſs we enjoy the ineſtimable bleſſings of internal peace and good order, it muſt afford the moſt ſolid ſatisfaction that the animoſities and diſadvantages to which we have been expoſed by a controverted juriſdiction are at length deciſively terminated. The public tranquility in a point of ſuch magnitude effectually eſtabliſhed and ſecured, and a heavy additional expence which muſt have attended a judicial inquiry into the ſame prevented.

The arrangement of the Militia under the late law (a work which required a conſiderable ſhare of time and attention) is alſo nearly compleated, and it is with pleaſure I mention that from the ſpirit and military ardour which appears to pervade that reſpectable claſs of citizens flattering expectations may be formed of their future conduct and ſervices.

Gentlemen,

The fatal ravages to which wheat our ſtaple commodity hath, ſince the commencement of the late war been expoſed, by an inſect unknown on this continent; the rapid progreſs of this evil and the proſpect of its overſpreading the country are alarming circumſtances. If experience hath pointed out any remedies, I ſubmit it to you whether it would not be wiſe to direct them to be communicated to the huſbandman at the public expence. Indeed it appears to me that nothing in the power of the legiſlature ſhould be omitted to avert the calamity which threatens ſuch general diſtreſs.

It muſt afford you pleaſure to learn that conſiderable reductions have lately been made of the debts due from the public to the citizens of this ſtate, but although there is reaſon to believe, that when the meaſures adopted for this purpoſe are carried fully into execution they will be found to anſwer the expectations which were formed of them. Yet it will appear from the eſtimates remaining on your files, that it is ſtill neceſſary to make further proviſion for this important ſervice.

I have the higheſt confidence that your zeal for the public intereſt, will induce you to enter on this buſineſs in due ſeaſon, and with a ſuitable ſpirit, and that your wiſdom will direct to ſuch means as will prove moſt efficient and at the ſame time the leaſt burthenſome. Permit me only to obſerve that it is by a faithful performance of our engagements, that public credit, on which the proſperity of the ſtate ſo much depends, can be eſtabliſhed on a firm and permanent baſis.

Gentlemen,

I ſhall now leave with you the different papers in my poſſeſſion neceſſary for your information, and in the courſe of the ſeſſion communicate by meſſage ſuch other matters as may appear to deſerve your notice.

(From the MASSACHUSETTS CENTINEL.)

[*Pegaſus is not perhaps back'd by better* Horſemen *from any part of the Union, than he is by thoſe from the State of Connecticut—This is not more diſcernable in the ſublime* feats *of a Dwight, in "The conqueſt of Canaan"—the deſcriptive* graces *of an Humphreys, in the "Happineſs of America"—or the ſatirick* attitudes *of a Trumbull, in "M. Fingal"—than on every occaſion, occurring, in which poetic* Horſemanſhip *is uſually diſplayed—We here give an inſtance, in the New-Year's verſe of the Cartier of one of the Hartford papers.*]

NEW-YEAR'S VERSE.

COME miles above the milky way,
As entertaining fables ſay,
Sits heathen Jove ſupremely great,
The father of th' Olympian ſtate.
A golden chain from his great toe,
Waves pendent o'er the world below,
Deſcending through the ſofts of day,
It brightens downward on its way,
To where the earth ſends up her ſtreams;
Thence, ſplit as fine as ſolar beams,
Diverging branches pierce the air,
And enter earth as thick as hair;
All things with equal eaſe pervade,
Clouds, hills or rocks, or ſkulls of lead.
Hence every pleaſure, every pain,
And every thought that ſtirs the brain,
Aſcending with electrick flight,
Thrill in his toe or meet his ſight.
The while his hand revolves the ſpheres,
And reels to mortals off their years;
Sifts down the ſnow, diſtills the rain,
And clothes the earth with glebe and grain:
Bids man attend domeſtic toil,
And ply the arts or till the ſoil;
To rich and poor diſcharge his debts,
And feed and clothe whom he begets.
Theſe ſimple rites when mortals pay,
He ſmiles refulgent as the day;
—But factions vile of human race,
With darkening ſtorms becloud his face:
Ev'n ſloth and luxury here below
Send up the groans that ſhall his toe;
(Which Mercury's wand beats back again
To limp and horde with mortal men)
Then ſtruit he lets looſe Beelzebub,
Deſerter from th'Olympian club,
To ſow the lands with Heſſian fly,
Bid the ſhrill bands of locuſts riſe,
Raiſe headſtrong mobs more thick than both
Eat out of home by *rum* and *ſloth*;
Abroad in rags like wolves to roam,
Too proud to freeze and ſtarve at home.
Then ſavage tribes remote afar,
Stung with keen hunger, think of war:
By night explore your frontier ſtacks,
And carry ſheaves off on their backs;
Attack your roofs and cribs by ſcores,
While ev'ry mortal ſleeps and ſnores;
Lug off whole blankets full, in flight,
Juſt as they do their dead from fight.
Theſe fable deeds muſt rouſe your ſons,
With fifes and flutes and drums & guns;
To ſcatter far in martial fray,
Thoſe foes to Gods and men, away;
And in their rout to do the job
For ev'ry *Shays*, and ev'ry *mob*.

Then too your politicians old,
Turn *rags* by tons to ſolid *gold*;
Till artiſts ſcarcely at the halves,
Would faſhion them to molten calves:
While all the jack-tars at the ear,
With all the knaves and fools aſhore,
Can ſcarce paſs tender-acts enough,
To keep thoſe Gods upon the hough,
Till their own ſaints before 'em fall
As once the Jews bow'd down to Baal.

Then too the powers that *ought to be*,
To martial bands quote poetry:
And make their pompous pard'ning ſentence
Precede the ſymptoms of repentance.

Theſe New-year hints, to whig and tory
I juſt ſuggeſt, and drop the ſtory;
So here it breaks off in the middle,
Like country dance at breach of fiddle:
Next year beginning at this mark
I'll then make light what now is dark.
Mean time as juſt now eighty-ſix,
Has left us all on this ſide Styx;
So may the preſent, eighty-ſeven,
Spare not a ſoul, unleſs to heaven:
And readers teſtify their joy,
By paying well their truſty boy.

Commonwealth of MASSACHUSETTS.

By his Excellency

James Bowdoin, Eſq

Governor of the Commonwealth of Maſſac

An ADDRESS to the People of the Commonwe

A SPIRIT of diſcontent, originating poſed grievances, having, in the t the laſt fall, ſtimulated many of the citizens eral of the counties of this commonwealth, commiſſion of acts ſubverſive of governm of the peace and ſecurity derived from it; t

it expedient to assemble, and accordingly did assemble the General Court, for the special purpose of considering those grievances and all complaints whatever, and if possible, removing the causes of them. A patient and candid attention was paid to the business of the Session, and every relief given, consistent with the existance of government, and the principles of equal justice. These the legislature could not infringe, without bringing on themselves the detestation of mankind, and the frowns of heaven.

But relief was not the only object, upon which the General Court bestowed their attention. In tenderness to the misguided, and in hopes of reclaiming the obstinate, an act of indemnity was passed for all the outrages which had been committed against law, and the officers of it, upon this mild condition alone, that the perpetrators should return to a due submission to lawful authority; and, as a test of their sincerity, should, before the first day of January following, take and subscribe the oaths of allegiance, required by the Constitution.

In addition to these measures, the state of the Treasury, the expenditure of monies received, the situation of our foreign and domestic debt, and other important matters, were, in particular detail, communicated to the people, by an address from the legislature. In that address they were also informed of the dangerous and destructive tendency of popular insurrections; and the insurgents were conjured, in the most serious and persuasive manner, to desist from their lawless conduct, lest they should involve themselves and their country in ruin. But what have been the consequences?——The measures intended for giving them satisfaction and indemnity have been spurned at: and *since* the publication of those measures, the same insurgents have frequently embodied, and, with a military force, repeatedly interrupted the judicial courts in the Counties of Hampshire and Worcester; which demonstrates that the Government is held by them at open defiance; and that the laws are in those counties laid prostrate.

By a resolve of the 24th of October, the legislature expressed their full confidence, that the Governour would persevere in the exercise of the powers, vested in him by the Constitution, for enforcing due obedience to the authority and laws of government; and for preventing any attempts to interrupt the administration of law and justice; upon which the peace and safety of the Commonwealth so essentially depend.

In the present dangerous and critical situation of affairs, I feel myself constrained, by the most sacred obligations of duty, and for the purposes intended by the Legislature, to call those powers into immediate exercise, for the protection of the Commonwealth, against all persons who shall enterprize its destruction, invasion, detriment, or annoyance; and I have accordingly, pursuant to my own ideas of duty, as well as the expectations of the General Cobrt, ordered a part of the militia to assemble in arms, for the purpose of protecting the Judicial Courts next to be holden in the County of Worcester; of aiding the civil magistrate to execute the laws; of repelling all insurgents against the government; and of apprehending all disturbers of the publick peace.

It is now become evident, that the object of the Insurgents is to annihilate our present happy Constitution, or to force the General Court into measures repugnant to every idea of justice, good faith, and national policy: And those who encourage, or in any way assist them, either individually, or in a corporate capacity, do partake of their guilt; and will be legally responsible for it.

Success, on the part of the Insurgents, in either of those views, must be destructive of civil liberty, and of the important blessings derived from it: and as would be the result of force, undirected by any moral principle, it must finally terminate in despotism,—despotism in the worst of its forms.

Is then the goodly fabric of freedom, which cost us so much blood and treasure, so soon to be thrown into ruins? Is it to stand but just long enough, and for no other purpose than to flatter the tyrants of the earth in their darling maxim, *that mankind are not made to be free?*

The present is certainly a most interesting period; and if we wish to support that goodly fabric, and to avoid domestic slavery, men of principle, the friends of justice and the constitution, must now take their stations, and unite under the government in every effort for suppressing the preface of motions and all insurrections whatever, or be infamously accessary to their own and their country's ruin. But in such union, should they prove as firm in the support of justice and the Constitution, as the Insurgents have been obstinate in trampling them under their feet, the force of Government will have so decided a superiority as to put an end to the present convulsions, and restore a regular administration of law, without the horrors of bloodshed, and a civil war: which I most ardently deprecate; and will strenuously endeavour to prevent.

But unless such a force appears, those, which indeed are the greatest of national evils, seem inevitable.

If the Constitution is to be destroyed, and insurrection stalk unopposed by authority, individuals, as they regard their own happiness and freedom, will, from necessity, combine for defence, and meet force with force: or voluntarily and ingloriously relinquish the blessings, without which, *life* would cease to be desireable; and which, by the laws of God and Nature, ought never to be tamely surrendered.

What would be the end of such events, is known only by him, who can open the volume and read the page of futurity.

Strongly impressed with the truth of these ideas, I must conjure the good people of the Commonwealth, as they value life and the enjoyments of it, as they regard their own characters, and the dignity of human nature, to summon up every virtuous principle within them, and to co-operate with Government in every exertion, for restoring to the Commonwealth that order, harmony and peace, upon which its happiness and character essentially depend.

GIVEN at the Council-Chamber, in BOSTON, the twelfth day of January, 1787, and in the eleventh year of the INDEPENDENCE of the CONFEDERATED STATES OF AMERICA.

JAMES BOWDOIN.

By His EXCELLENCY's Command,
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secty.

New-Haven, January 25.

State of Rhode Island, Squomacut, 15th Jan. 1787

Messieurs Printers,

The compilers of the American Antiquities are mistaken in their mentioning, as one of the worthies, (comprising all the honest men in this state) Col. SHERBURNE; who uniformly has appeared an advocate for paper money, and discharged an execution against him in that trash, for a considerable sum, due in specie money.——Query. Is not this bowing the knee to Baal, and sacrificing at the shrine of paper money?——or are such characters to be enrolled for imitation to posterity?——

It is therefore incumbent on *you*, Messieurs Printers, to communicate such mistakes to the *assiduous Antiquarian Society*, from

A FRIEND TO TRUTH & HONESTY

Died last Thursday morning, in the 24th year of her age, Miss. BETSY HUBBARD, an amiable and promising Daughter of Col. LEVERETT HUBBARD.

We hear from Richmond, in Virginia, that on the 8th instant a fire broke out in that city, which destroyed 72 houses, with the state ware house, containing at that time 800 hogsheads of tobacco, 170 of which only were saved.

The reports respecting the exchange of the Floridas, appear to be utterly without foundation.

The great question in Massachusetts is probably decided by this time. We have heard that large numbers were in arms, both under General Lincoln, and Shays, at Worcester, a few days ago. We anxiously wait for intelligence by this evening's mail.

ADVICE to the WITS & POETS.

From Freneau's Poem to SPECTATOR, with Variations for the Latitude and Longitude of Connecticut.

'TIS nonsense, said I, to be wasting your time,
To sing *Wimble*, and *Wrongshead*, and *Copper* in rhyme
Spectator the great is far more sublime;
His jibes and his jeers,
His satires and sneers,
His tricks and his reas'ning are so very fine,
By *the cause of King Shays* I wish they were mine.

Now mend all your pens, and shew us some fun.
'Twas a folly to write ere Spectator begun,
But now he has taught you how laurels are won.
He'd soon do the job,
Could he raise but a mob,
You creditors might look for your int'rest in vain,
He'd pay you as soon as France, Holland and Spain.

Lo! Spectator comes forth to give a wife lecture,
But *his face is of shadow*, and people conjecture
Instead of Spectator, he should be call'd Spectre.
The Ghost of a day,
He has vanish'd away,
To those horrid retreats where blockheads abound,
Where *Settle* and *Dennis* and *Tibbald* are found.

Ye men of Assembly, his lecture attend!
His account of your doings is *NOT - ABLY* penn'd,
And he deals out his fibs like a true-hearted friend:
'Tis right for such fellows,
To make the state jealous,
Let him once stop the PRESS, to check prostitution
And he'll bring, I dare warrant, a good revolution.

I never would charge my artillery high,
When there's nothing to vex but the buzz of a fly,
When monkeys and puppies are only to die.
His head and his hand
Are both at a stand,
What malice to vent, what scriptures to cant,
What folly to write, or what madness to rant.

So often attack'd, shall not *Wimble* reply?
Must *Wrongshead*, unfeeling, all satire defy?
Away with your comfort, leave *Copper* to sigh!
His Sun's in the West,
By Wits he's distrest,
His friends who attempt to blacken their muse,
Have *Genius* scarce equal to blacken their shoes.

But when I reflect that you have for a foe,
A creature so vulgar, so empty, and low,
The shade of a shadow, forerunner of woe!
To his screeches and bawling,
And such catterwauling,
Alas it were madness in you to reply,
So bid Mr. Spectre an eternal good bye.